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tion protects the registered owner against ejection, because registration can never be subject to rectification; it also protects the owner who by mistake has been registered out of his land, by giving him compensation. (2) Simplicity. Compared with the trouble of examining titles, this system renders clear what was once intricate. (3) Economy. As shown by the Australian system the cost is only nominal.

This system is becoming more and more popular. It has been adopted by Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts. Dr. Dumas says the chief objection to it is made by the legal profession, based on the fear of its advantages, rather than of its deficiencies.

F. W. S.

THE MARITIME CODES OF ITALY. By HON. F. W. RAIKES. London: Effingham Wilson. 1900.

Our author has had wide experience in maritime codes, having previously translated and edited the codes of Belgium, Holland, Portugal and Spain. The maritime law of Italy includes a code for use in war-time and is important also because of its origin in the Roman law and its consequent relation to codes of like nature as a fountain head. The work under discussion is hardly more than a translation of the Code, with short explanatory notes, accompanied by citations of English and Italian cases. It may be that a larger book would be out of place now; at all events, a work of this nature would form a very durable foundation for a bulkier volume. As an exposition of statute law it will be of value to all who are at all concerned with Admiralty practice.

J. M. D.

CASES ON INSURANCE. Edited by EDWIN H. WOODRUFF, Cornell University. New York: Baker Voorhis & Co. 1900.

The man who studies law by the case system regards as invaluable the production of such a book as "A Selection of Cases on the Law of Insurance," recently published by Professor Edwin H. Woodruff, of Cornell. A case book of this kind serves two purposes: (1) it is a great time saver to the student, who otherwise has to search through the reports, and (2) it presents the whole aspect of the law in a clear and concise way. Professor Woodruff is perfectly familiar with the needs of the student, in such a work, having edited more than one book of the same sort. In the table of contents is to be found an analysis of the law of insurance which, if carefully followed in reading the cases, will give the student a broad general knowledge of the law as it is to-day, for the very latest decisions are contained therein. Perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the book is the author's effort to simplify the work of the student. Thus, instead of using a dozen cases to illustrate one phase of the law, we find only three or four. If a case illustrates more than one